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Sihanouk Bars Cambodia Talks With Mansfield

BEIJING, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk today ruled out the possibility of his holding negotiations on Cambodia with Sen. Mike Mansfield, an old acquaintance. He said that, if the senator came to Peking, their "friendly" talks would not be productive.

In a cable to foreign journalists in Peking from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, which he is visiting, the prince said: "My respected friend Mike Mansfield will certainly not come to China to meet me after Aug. 15, the date U.S. bombing of Cambodia is scheduled to stop because we know pretty well that our friendly interview would lead to nothing."

The deposed Cambodian head of state also has notified governments which have diplomatic ties with President Lon Nol's administration to close their embassies in Phnom Penh, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday in Hong Kong.

The notice was contained in a telegram, sent by the prince on Friday, which said: "... The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will unfailingly be established in Phnom Penh in the not-too-distant future after the ineluctable final victory of the Cambodian people's national liberation armed forces."

"Therefore, I earnestly request the governments of the Socialist, neutralist, Western and other countries which still maintain embassies, even with reduced personnel, in Phnom Penh to urgently and completely close their embassies and military and military attaches from the so-called Khmer Republic."

The telegram said that the prince's government "will have to refuse any recognition and any diplomatic or other relations with those countries which persist in maintaining embassies to the Phnom Penh traitorous regime till the day or the eve of complete defeat of the traitors."

Meanwhile, in Phnom Penh, high-ranking members of the Cambodian government recently asked the United States to arrange the removal of President Lon Nol and the return of Prince Sihanouk, Cambodian sources said today, according to UPI.

If the United States agreed, presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger would discuss the plan with Chinese leaders during his forthcoming visit to Peking, sources said. The prince would be approached by Sen. Mansfield, the sources said, and his preconditions would be relayed to the Phnom Penh regime.

President Lon Nol has been partially paralyzed since he suffered a stroke in 1971. "The Americans will probably have to use force to get Lon Nol to leave, but face can be saved on both sides if he is taken to a hospital in the United States for treatment," a high-level Cambodian source said, UPI reported.

Last night, President Lon Nol pledged to fight with my people until the final victory.

Sen. Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader of the Senate and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was due to visit Peking, where the prince has his headquarters, this month, but the trip was postponed.

Yesterday, diplomatic sources here said the prince had cabled (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Loss of Face

Talking to newsmen during a visit to the defense line, a Thai said: "The United States is the leader of freedom in the world." He said it would be a loss of face for the American people if the Americans abandoned Cambodia and "delivered the liberty of the Cambodian people to the Communists."

The chief military spokesman, Col. Am Rong, yesterday reported that at least 3,000 Communist rebels have been killed and wounded in the last three weeks of fighting and heavy U.S. bombing around Phnom Penh.

Col. Am Rong attributed a withdrawal of anti-government forces to the anti-government forces.

North Korea Accuses Seoul on Abduction

HONG KONG, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—North Korea has accused South Korea of abducting opposition leader Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo Wednesday and has demanded a thorough investigation of the Japanese government.

A Foreign Ministry statement, issued by the Chinese news agency said the abduction of Mr. Kim was not just a terrorist act but a premeditated act of suppression. Japanese are still searching for the 55-year-old former opposition candidate.

Mr. Kim was arrested in Seoul on August 12, 1972, U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell said today.



Lynne Cox and her mother after record Channel swim.

California Girl Breaks All Marks For Britain-France Channel Swim

DOVER, England, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Lynne Cox, a 16-year-old Californian, set a new world record Friday for swimming the English Channel from Britain to France.

Her time of 9 hours 36 minutes clipped 31 minutes off the previous women's record she set in July last year, and eight minutes off the men's record, held by another American, Davis Hart.

Lynne of Los Alamitos, set out at 11:05 a.m. from Shapere Beach between Folkestone and Dover, and waded ashore one mile west of Cap Gris Nez, at 8:41 p.m.

She said yesterday she was overjoyed at her time. "It was hard going in the last five miles, but I thought I stood a good chance of making it."

Her mother, Mrs. Estelle Cox, was in the boat that accompanied her.

Despite Tight Security Watergate Prosecutor's Office Is Missing Three Documents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—At least three important documents are missing from the security-conscious, tightly protected offices of the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and his staff.

A spokesman for Mr. Cox acknowledged late Friday that the documents are missing but said that it is believed they are still in the office and have merely been misplaced or misfiled.

The three documents contain information relating to Charles W. Colson, Robert C. Mardian and Harry Flemming. Mr. Colson is a former White House aide; Mr. Mardian is a former assistant attorney general and Nixon campaign aide; and Mr. Flemming is a former White House and Nixon campaign aide.

News reports have noted that the high-rise windows have alarm tapes on them; that closed-circuit television cameras monitor every one who gets off the elevators; that guards stand a 24-hour-a-day watch on the offices; that visitors must wear special badges and are escorted every step of the way in the headquarters; and that documents are kept in file cabinets with combination locks or in special rooms.

John Barker, a press spokesman for the prosecutor's office, said the office is highly security-conscious, but that "we think this incident does demonstrate the need for constant care, and the need to periodically re-evaluate our security procedures."

Nixon and Aides Work on Speech

CAMP DAVID, Md., Aug. 12 (AP).—Surrounded by a half-dozen of his top aides, President Nixon pressed ahead this weekend with preparation of his midweek speech about Watergate.

Foreign affairs adviser Henry A. Kissinger went to Camp David to confer with the President. Details of their discussion were not disclosed but presumably it centered on the Aug. 15 cutoff of U.S. bombing in Cambodia.

Subpoenaed Records Show

9 Contractors Gave to '66 Agnew Campaign

By Martin Waldron

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Records subpoenaed Friday by federal investigators show that employees of nine Maryland consulting engineering companies contributed \$18,250 to Vice-President Agnew during his 1966 campaign for governor of Maryland.

The government has told Mr. Agnew that it is investigating him in connection with charges of possible bribery, extortion and conspiracy. One of the allegations being explored is that, while he was governor, he received under-the-table payments from consulting engineers.

Mr. Agnew has described such allegations as "damned lies" and predicted he would be completely vindicated.

J. Marsh Thomson, Mr. Agnew's press secretary, said he thought it unlikely that the Vice-President would have any immediate comment on the widening investigation.

In addition to subpoenaing Mr. Agnew's campaign records for 1962, 1966 and 1972, U.S. Attorney George Beall of Baltimore has called for all official papers from Mr. Agnew's two years as Maryland governor.

Mr. Thomson said that the Vice-President's lawyers had been

Beirut Urges World to Punish Israel for 'Pirating' Civilian Jet

Self-Defense Is Jerusalem Justification

JERUSALEM, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Israel rejected today international criticism of its diversion of an Arab airliner in an unsuccessful attempt to seize Palestinian guerrilla leader George Habash. The action was described as an act of "self-defense."

"I absolutely see no reason to describe this as a hijacking," a government official said. "It was a preventive action... Israel acted in self-defense since no one else was doing the job."

The official said Israeli diplomatic envoys have been told to explain the interception and forced landing as an operation against "acts of piracy that have been committed by Habash and his group," the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Despite contacts with the U.S. government about the incident, the official said, "I have my sincere doubts that the United States will veto a censure motion against Israel" in the UN Security Council.

An American veto last month defeated a council resolution calling for Israel to withdraw from all territories captured in the 1967 Middle East war. The council will meet tomorrow to discuss, at Lebanon's request, the Friday night detour and forcing down of the Caravelle plane by two Israeli fighters.

All Were Freed

The Israeli planes intercepted the Middle East Airlines craft in Lebanese air space and forced it to one of their bases, where its 74 passengers and seven crewmen were checked as Arab guerrillas suspected before being sent on their way two hours later.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan explained last night that the target was Mr. Habash. The Palestinian leader was thought to be aboard the Beirut-to-Baghdad flight, but he was not.

Gen. Dayan, calling Habash "the master of murderers," said that the Israeli action was not a failure and similar raids would be carried out again if the government deemed them necessary in the battle against Arab guerrillas.

Speaking at a midnight news conference, the defense minister said that Mr. Habash's guerrilla group was responsible for the hijacking of a Japanese jumbo jet to Libya last month as well as the Athens airport massacre last Sunday.

"The plan is to do whatever we can and whenever we have an opportunity, to stop them, to keep them, to find them as long as they go on with their planning of assassinations, in whatever way we can and whenever we have a proper opportunity for it."

Despite Mr. Habash's escape, the defense minister said, "I do think they are a little bit scared of what happened yesterday and they will have to change their plans somewhat."

"The plan was such that we wouldn't have hurt in any way any of the airliner passengers," Gen. Dayan said when asked whether the Arab plane would have been shot down if it had failed to heed the instructions of the Israeli aircraft.

Criticism by Israelis

Among the critics of the Israeli action was Itzhak Shaked, chairman of the Israeli airline pilots' union and a flight captain for the state-owned airline, El Al.

"We cannot accept a deed like this even when the purpose was the capture of the No. 1 criminal against civil aviation," Capt. Shaked said.

Capt. Shaked's stand was supported by the Israeli trade union federation's secretary, Yitzhak (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Rice Crop Hurt

Extensive damage to the country's crucial rice crop was reported yesterday with fields swept away by the third flood in Bangladesh in a year, all in quick succession.

Reports from the river port of Chandpur, a prosperous community that handles the bulk of the jute trade, said that the port was facing complete destruction.

Bangladesh, between the Ganges River in the west and the Brahmaputra in the east, is caught between two flood surges, following heavy rains in the catchment areas and melting snows in the high Himalayas. The tributaries of the Ganges and Brahmaputra intersperse the entire country.

In northern India, a large rescue operation, using army helicopters and boats, was under way to help the flood victims.

In the worst-hit area, Kashmir—where 44 persons were reported dead—the level of some rivers reached to fall overnight. But heavy rain this morning caused more problems.

In Pakistan, scores of villagers were believed dead and the heavily populated Punjab cities of Chindoi and Jhang were under several feet of water tonight.

According to the Associated Press of Pakistan, an area seven miles long on both banks of the Chenab River near Chindoi has become a huge lake.



ONE OF THE PASSENGERS—Iraqi woman, who was on the MEA plane intercepted by Israeli jets, at Beirut airport.

'Gross Violation' Charged

Air Pilots' Groups Condemn Airborne Diversion of Plane

LONDON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Guild of Air Pilots today called for the expulsion of Israel from the International Civil Aviation Organization for what it described as "air piracy" for forcing an Arab airliner to fly to an Israeli military base Friday night.

The 2,000-member guild is a professional organization primarily concerned with safety standards.

"This latest incident following so closely on the Sinai tragedy, when Israeli fighters shot down a Libyan airliner, clearly demonstrates Israel's unwillingness to be associated with civilized organizations, such as the ICAO, until its government renounces air piracy as an instrument of military policy," the group said today.

The guild spokesman said that Israel's action "leaves open and urgent" to the ICAO diplomatic talks now taking place in Rome about the kind of legal sanctions that should be taken against member states which encourage or condone air piracy, hijacking or the harboring of persons carrying out such acts.

"For the Security Council merely to condemn the Israeli action at its meeting tomorrow will not be enough—words are not a deterrent," the spokesman said.

'Flagrant Violation'

Yesterday, the 50,000-member International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations said its member organizations in 64 countries "are being consulted as to whether any further action by the federation would assist in preventing further incidents of this nature." It called the incident a "gross violation of international conventions."

IPALPA's executive secretary, Charles Jackson, said the London-based federation "strongly condemns the reported interception, which would seem a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention which condemns the use or threat of force against civil aviation."

He said the seizure of the plane also appeared to be a breach of undertakings given by Israel after 108 persons died when Israeli planes forced down a Libyan airliner over the Sinai desert last February.

A British Foreign Office statement yesterday "deeply deplored" all acts of violence in the air, although it refrained from naming Israel.

U.S. Deplores Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—The U.S. government said yesterday it deplored the Israeli interception of the Arab airliner over Lebanon.

A State Department spokesman said the diversion of the airliner by Israeli aircraft appeared to be a violation of Lebanese sovereignty and international law.

Moscow Sees 'Piracy'

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Soviet press agency Tass said yesterday Israeli interception of the Arab plane was "an impudent act of air piracy."

The Beirut dispatch from the agency gave a factual report of the action but did not mention that it was an attempt to kidnap Palestinian guerrillas. There was no specific comment on the Israeli act, but Tass did call it "a bandit act" which "touched off a wave of public anger in Lebanon."

France Criticizes Israel

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—France said yesterday that Israel's action aggravated the tension existing in the Middle East.

UN Council Heeds Bid to Meet Today

BEIRUT, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Lebanon urged the world's nations today to "impose penalties" on Israel for its action in using fighter planes to force an airliner flying over Lebanon to land in Israel.

"Lebanon warns of the consequences of accepting any Israeli excuses or pretexts to justify its criminal move and calls on the international community to impose penalties on Israel, which has not ceased to provide one instance after another of its disregard for international law and the United Nations Charter," Information Minister Fakhri Chamech said at a news conference.

Asked what penalties Lebanon wanted, the minister replied: "This is up to the world community to decide."

Mr. Chamech said that Lebanon was lodging a complaint with the UN Security Council.

At the UN in New York, U.S. Ambassador John V. Lindsay, the Security Council president for August, today scheduled a meeting for tomorrow at the request of Lebanon.

Border Patrol Meeting

Mr. Chamech said that Lebanon had summoned an urgent meeting of the Joint Armistice Commission, formed under the 1948 armistice agreement which ended the first Arab-Israeli war. He said the commission—composed of Lebanese, Israeli and members of the UN Truce Supervisory Organization—met on the Lebanese frontier this morning.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said that no Israelis took part today in the meeting. "The armistice commission has not met since the six-day war [of June, 1967], so the Lebanese may have just been talking to themselves," the spokesman said.

Egyptian newspapers called on the UN to impose a boycott on Israel to force it "to put an end to its crimes, which are spreading chaos in the international community." Officials in Arab capitals denounced Israel's "act of piracy."

Israel acknowledged that its goal in abducting the Middle East Airlines Caravelle jetliner Friday night had been to capture George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Habash and three other guerrilla leaders reportedly had changed flight plans at the last moment, however, and were not aboard.

"We fooled them this time," a spokesman for the Marxist PFLP said, adding that the four guerrilla leaders escaped by a combination of luck and wariness.

Guerrilla sources said that an Iraqi Airways plane on which they were originally scheduled to travel to Baghdad was delayed nearly four hours in Vienna. To accommodate the passengers waiting at Beirut to board the plane, Iraqi Airways chartered the Caravelle from Middle East Airlines.

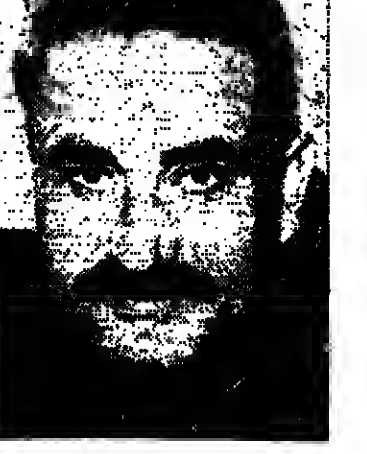
'Something Fishy'

But Mr. Habash and his colleagues decided not to take the chartered flight, because "the delay made them smell something fishy," a PFLP spokesman said.

Mr. Habash established his guerrilla reputation by masterminding the hijacking and subsequent blowing-up of three airliners in September, 1970. Later, he has been reported suffering from heart trouble and has almost completely dropped out of the guerrilla limelight.

This afternoon, the PFLP issued a press statement denouncing and scolding the Israeli plot. "The forcing of a civilian aircraft to land in the occupied territories," it said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



George Habash

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The Vicious Spiral

Terror—the shooting up of the Athens airport—and reprisal—the interception of a Lebanese civilian plane—does not move in a circle. Rather, it is a spiral that becomes steadily worse, in implications if not in fact. And the difference between the terror and the reprisal is not because there were innocent dead and wounded in Athens, while the reprisal, in this case, caused only a delay in flight. What distinguishes terror and reprisal here is that one was the work of persons and groups who are responsible to the law only if captured, while the other was an act of state, by a government which has international responsibilities.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has pointed out, on behalf of Israel, that the international community has frequently let sky-jackers go free. This is, unfortunately, true, and there seems no early end to the condemnation of terror by those nations whose interests seem to be served, or their peoples' emotions stirred, by the alleged motivations of the terrorists. The United Nations has merely drowsed over the issue, and there is scant hope that it can be aroused.

But if the failure of the United Nations to act, or even report, on the musings of the body it deputed to study international terrorism, seems to give a rationale for the Israeli reprisals, those reprisals, since they come clearly into an area where there is

a law of nations, however sporadically enforced, can only hinder any approach toward a genuine orderly strengthening of the rights of all countries, and their citizens, as against the denial of those rights by terrorists of whatever breed.

The vicious spiral of terror and reprisal can only harm Israel's hopes for achieving some kind of peace in the Middle East. The diplomatic isolation of Israel—demonstrated by the fact that strong censure of that country by the Security Council was only averted by one of the rare American vetoes—will be increased by this latest incident. The United States has protested the "violation of Lebanese sovereignty and the rule of law in the civilian aviation" involved in that episode; it would be difficult for Washington to avert United Nations disapprobation and perhaps to aid Israel in matters of greater import.

If Gen. Dayan is apparently blind to such consequences of the policy he endorses, the chairman of the Israeli pilots union is not. "As a union that fights against hijackings and interference with civilian aviation," said Capt. Yitzhak Shaked, "we couldn't accept this interception even if the aim was to capture criminal No. 1 against civil aviation." Israel failed in more than its attempt to seize Palestinian commando leaders on Friday. It failed itself.

'Need to Know'

It is hard to decide whether American air raids are doing more damage in Cambodia or the United States. In Cambodia, B-52 attacks are killing innocent people because the huge bombers are being used for close infantry support, a mission for which they were never intended. Grisly mistakes are inevitable.

In the United States, these B-52 attacks are killing the faith of many people in their government. Senate hearings have disclosed that Defense Department officials have lied and lied again about the air war in Asia. They have lied to press and public. They have lied to each other.

Now that some of this lying is being exposed, those responsible are trying to shift the blame to one another. When the false reporting of the secret raids on Cambodia in 1969-71 first became known, Melvin R. Laird, the former secretary of defense, and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, issued firm denials that they had ever ordered any false reports to conceal the bombing.

But now the Defense Department has released a 1969 memorandum written by Gen. Wheeler and initiated by Mr. Laird. That memorandum ordered secret bombing missions in Cambodia to be coordinated with acknowledged missions in South Vietnam. "Strikes on these latter targets will provide a resemblance to normal operations, thereby providing a credible story for press inquiries," the memorandum states. Officials justified the Laird-Wheeler memo by citing a Johnson administration memo of 1967 directing that secret air strikes in Laos and acknowledged strikes in South Vietnam "be conducted within the same time frames to serve as press cover."

After his initial denials of knowledge and responsibility, Mr. Laird shifted blame for the falsification of records to the National Security Council and its staff, headed by

Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger rebutted him by saying that the White House had "neither ordered nor was it aware of any falsification of records." Gen. Wheeler then passed the buck even higher, testifying that President Nixon had personally ordered the raids held "with the greatest secrecy."

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, current chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and William P. Clements Jr., the deputy secretary of defense, have now cut the ground out from under the Laird-Wheeler defense by releasing the 1969 memorandum. Mr. Laird changed nothing with his labored effort last week to differentiate between studied deception and "falsification." Unfortunately, however, the reputations of Adm. Moorer and Mr. Clements for candor are also tarnished. They told a false story about the Cambodian raids to the Senate committee last spring, an action which they now characterize as "a mistake" traced to an inadequately programmed computer.

The bombing of Cambodia—legally, morally and politically indefensible—is now scheduled to end at midnight Tuesday as the administration reluctantly complies with the overwhelming judgment of Congress. But since the administration has made it plain that it intends to continue to intervene in the Cambodian war by other means, it will be tragic if the Supreme Court sidesteps a suit challenging the constitutionality of the bombing. The bombing deadline may have passed before the full court can consider the action filed by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and four Air Force officers, but a decision on the merits is still imperative.

The long-devised American public has, in the Pentagon's own cant phrase, a "need to know" from the Supreme Court what are the limits of the President's power to lay waste a foreign country in the absence of a declaration of war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Watergate Breather

Only in America could the number one man have the power to act in such an arbitrary and authoritarian way as President Nixon clearly did (whether he actually broke any laws or not) and then himself exposed to such a prolonged, one-sided and humiliating inquisition even if, at this stage, only by proxy. Equally unique is it that, while he has been daily dragged through the mire of accusation and suspicion, he has continued in full command of the awful responsibilities of his superpower leadership at home and abroad. This has all been going on for six months. During the last three of these the Senate committee has been providing an astonishing spectacle combining crude judicial proceedings, a "purification of democracy" ceremony, and a televised Roman holiday.

This committee has now gone into recess for a month, giving themselves, and America,

and the rest of the world, a welcome pause to think it all over. For the more squeamish and sophisticated, the chairman, Senator Ervin, grossly overplayed to the gallery with his "simple country lawyer" act. He showed outrageous bias in such statements as that Mr. Nixon was the most oppressive President in American history, and sheer irresponsibility in saying that "Watergate" was worse than the Civil War (in which 500,000 died). He allowed the invariably hostile gallery to bait and heckle the witnesses making even the tough Ehrlichman look like a hunted animal at bay—live on "the box."

Nicely balanced against this was the disgust and shock at the revelations of the callously conspiratorial practices that set the tone in the White House under the senior men of Mr. Nixon's choosing. How much of all this found its way into his sanctum, or originated in it, is what still remains to be established.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1898

NEW YORK.—At twenty-three minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, the peace Protocol was formally signed. Orders were immediately sent by the War and Navy Departments to the Army and Navy commanders for the immediate suspension of hostilities. Spain will relinquish all claim to sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico, and other islands to be selected by the United States will be ceded to the latter.

Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1923

WASHINGTON.—A problem generally overlooked but which will soon demand President Coolidge's attention is the Cuban situation. The clash between the Cuban Legislature and American sentiment was first brought to attention when the Lottery Bill was passed over American objections. And Cuba has passed a bill to enforce the consolidation of all railroads quite contrary to the interests of the United States.



Scandal Spotlights Faults in Presidency

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON.—The Watergate experience has disclosed not only an appalling lack of character and integrity in one administration, but a fundamental weakness in the institution of the presidency. In recent years, the United States has become the only Western power where the authority of the chief executive has expanded to the extent that it could undermine basic democratic rights, and the President is probably the one individual with the awesome power to plunge the world into nuclear war.

The excessive concentration of power in the American executive did not begin, of course, with the Nixon administration. It has developed over many decades, with its modern manifestation probably traceable to New Deal days of President Franklin Roosevelt. Liberal Democrats were convinced then that because the struggle was between a liberal president and a conservative Congress, everything possible should be done to strengthen the former and weaken the latter.

The same spirit prevailed in the Kennedy administration. The bright young men surrounding the President were certain that their first duty was to enhance his power. Prof. Richard Neustadt of Harvard produced the perfect rationale in his book "Presidential Power," arguing that the president's men must always think first of the president's prestige and well-being. Appointed aides easily convinced themselves that they knew better than Congress or the cabinet, or outside critics what was best for the country. The arrogance that has characterized those now disgraced in the Nixon administration was evident then, if to a somewhat lesser degree. Like all those who serve a prince, they have no clothing but that which he provides, and they identify their security with the national security.

No Experience

A second problem is that many presidential aides have little or no political experience. They are not confirmed by the Senate and have never run for office. It is worth recalling that when the late Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn was told how brilliant the Kennedy appointees were, he replied that he would feel more confident if one of them had ever been elected sheriff.

When President Nixon in his desperation recently turned to an experienced politician like Melvin Laird for help, Laird did two things which would have been alien to the Ehrlichmans and Haldemans. He visited his old Democratic (and Republican) friends in Congress, and he called on cabinet members and the District of Columbia mayor in their offices. He did not summon them to confer with him at the White House. These were symbolic acts by Laird but they were enormously important in saying to responsible officials that they were not just pawns of the White House.

In his first interview after joining the President's staff, Laird told David Broder of the Washington Post that one of the "pluses" from Watergate may be that the operations of the executive branch will be strengthened. He meant just that—the executive branch, not just the White House.

Criticism Made

"We just have to open this place [the White House] up," Laird said, "but it's not easy to do. There's been a tendency on the part of people to concentrate everything in the White House and the White House staff. The situation has to be switched back so the departments and the line agencies really have the staff to do their work and can carry on their consultations with the governors, the mayors and the congressmen on their own programs."

Newspapermen covering the White House first began to write critically of the overconcentration of power in the Nixon White House at least three years ago. Cabinet officers and Republican congressmen made many of the same criticisms in more restrained fashion. All were ridiculed by the Nixon men. Now it is clear that the Nixon men might have been spared their present ordeal if they had only accepted the criticisms in good faith and recognized that no

president can successfully govern if he isolates himself from his party, from his cabinet and from the raucous press. These three groups represent safety valves which have to be endured for the president's sake as well as for the country's. They are parts of the system built up to protect the president and the people. The cabinet in the United States has never had the standing or influence that the cabinet has had in Britain or other parliamentary systems. Yet, throughout American history, it has served a basic purpose even when neglected by strong presidents. It was a vital instrument in Franklin Roosevelt's days despite the great power he took into his hands. It was an active consultative body in the Eisenhower administration.

While cabinet meetings as such have seldom been a policymaking forum, cabinet officers until recent years exercised broad executive authority in their departments while taking policy guidance from the president. But President Kennedy believed not only that the cabinet meeting was largely a waste of time, but also that his bright young staff men could effectively supervise the departments and oversee cabinet officers.

President Roosevelt normally held two cabinet meetings a week and President Eisenhower held one a week, but President Kennedy held only 15 cabinet meetings in his first 14 months in office. He did not regard the cabinet as a consultative body at all. Critics of the Kennedy administration made their most telling point when they argued that he might have avoided the debacle of the Bay of Pigs invasion if it had been thoroughly discussed in the cabinet, where objective criticism by men with varying political experiences might have been heard. The one person outside his administration he did consult—Sen. J. William Fulbright—advised him against it. The whole plan was the work of unconnected experts.

Now it has been disclosed that former White House counsel John Dean played a role from the White House in directing the government's moves when a

Lithuanian sailor defected from a Soviet ship off New England. Instead of being given asylum, the sailor was brutally forced back onto the Soviet vessel, much to Nixon's subsequent annoyance. There are officials who believe the defector would be free in this country if officials in the government agencies involved had had the temerity to assume responsibility and act promptly without worrying about the White House reaction. But in recent years, as the departments' authority has been whittled away, cabinet officers consult a White House aide almost automatically on many matters they should take responsibility for themselves. None of the last three presidents had fully trusted the departments and agencies charged under the law for public administration.

The Nixon administration may be the first, however, that has believed in the conspiratorial theory of history. Having come to power against the massed opposition of the nation's traditional power centers, it discovered enemies in every nook and cranny. It distrusted the press and the Eastern intellectual community. But many of those closest to the President also distrusted the bureaucracy, a large part of the Republican party and eventually even the President's own cabinet.

Within weeks after they took office, some cabinet officers began to realize that they had little access to the President and less influence than appointed aides. The "Berlin wall" around the President was a reality, built at his direction by men largely inexperienced in, and distrustful of, government. Only the most loyal supporters were admitted to the Oval Office, and once a critical view was expressed, a man's usefulness, as former Interior Secretary Walter Hickenlooper learned, was at an end.

The President's own need for solitude and his penchant for secrecy contributed to the isolation which, in his version of Watergate, is accurate, sealed him off from information that was essential for him to protect himself from the cabal operating around him.

Amnesty for Nixon?

By James Reston

FERRY RUN, Va.—At some point in the sad story of these times, we are probably going to have to think about a general amnesty not only for the draft dodgers in the war but the truth dodgers in the White House.

This will be hard to arrange since the President says he won't forgive the draft dodgers, and the draft dodgers won't forgive him, and probably most people are not going to forgive either, but we can't go on like this with the President hiding out in Camp David and San Clemente, or skulking off the coast of Florida. He should be allowed to come home with the others.

Sorting out the crooks from the moral cripples around the President, and the idealists from the cowards or revolutionaries in the armed services, is not going to be easy. We could still be debating all this on the 200th anniversary of the Republic on July 4, 1976, which would be a little awkward.

How, for example, do you weigh the punishment between a runaway Army kid who told the truth about the war, and an official who lied about the war; or an Air Force general who carried on his private war (and was "punished" with a handsome retirement pension); or a President who assured everybody he was respecting the neutrality of Cambodia when he was bombing hell out of it?

Who, in other words, is wise or smart enough to sort out all these philosophical and legal tangles and pass fair judgment on them? Are the anti-war demonstrators out in the streets or the isolated and suspicious men around the President responsible for the fear and siege mentality in the White House? Are the political fund-raisers more of a problem than the corporations that give illegal political funds?

If presidents, leaders of the great departments of government, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and theater commanders in Vietnam do not set and abide

by the standards or enforce the rules of the government, are their subordinates to be held responsible for the negligence at the top?

The testimony before the Senate Watergate committee is a tangle of contradictions. Likewise, the constitutional arguments in the courts over the President's right to secrecy in his own office and the courts' need to know the evidence of criminal activity contained in the President's secret tape-recordings could be debated endlessly and the arguments have not clarified but merely confused the public debate.

Enough Facts

Accordingly, the Ervin hearings and the court actions have to go on for a while, but nobody pretends they will ever come to a clear decision on the acts and motives of everybody concerned. Leaving aside all questions of fact still in dispute, we already have enough admitted facts to know that something was deeply wrong both in the conduct of the war and the conduct of the last presidential election.

In this situation, it is understandable that many people long for clear and tidy solutions—most of them for the exoneration of the President, and some of them for his impeachment, conviction or resignation, but like most things in life, that's not the way it's likely to be.

Too much has been revealed, and too much has been concealed to expect definitive answers to the tragedy. The President could suggest or even provoke the House of Representatives to bring in a bill of impeachment, knowing very well they have no heart for it and hoping this would dramatize the crisis and finally proclaim his innocence, and put the whole tragedy behind him.

But even such a grandstand play wouldn't do it. He is going to have to go on with the doubts of his people for over three years. He is the head of the national family, and his administration

Now Nixon has suggested—as President Johnson did after he had suffered unmercifully at the hands of the people—that it is time to consider a one-term presidency of six years. It is a move which instead of putting the nation's chief political leader in the middle of the fray, where he belongs, would remove him another step from the conflicting passions of public opinion. The need is to keep the President closer to the people, not to set him higher on a pedestal.

Freedoms Preserved

The nation's founding fathers produced a system of checks and balances with a division of power between three branches of government. It has been a workable system, never perfect, and it has preserved basic freedoms. But in recent years, as Nixon has observed, the White House has grown rapidly. It has tried to administer the vast bureaucracy instead of attempting to give it guidance and leadership. The President has tried to perform the impossible and run the government with a small group of acolytes who know no loyalty but to him. It is an impossible task.

Having watched presidents at work, I have come to believe that George Reedy was right in "The Twilight of the Presidency" when he said the great danger is that a president is carried in a cocoon, told repeatedly by his staff that he is always correct and the critics are always wrong, and is treated as though he is superior to all other human beings. We need a strong executive to make our system work. We need a vigorous and imaginative and even bold leader who can prod Congress to move quickly and the bureaucracy to move with a greater sense of responsiveness to national needs. But we also need to recognize that the president is a human being with no divinity attached to his office. He needs to be exposed to the cross-currents of the marketplace and the voting booth rather than protected from them, and he needs the counsel which his cabinet, the Congress and a free press can give him.

6—Was it Ehrlichman? No, testified that he only conducted a few interviews and, in 10 words, "It was not an investigation."

7—Ehrlichman testified that from March 21 on, he, Haldeman and Dean discussed with the President the idea of all the going to the prosecutors and volunteering to tell their story to the grand jury. Why did Nixon not insist on their doing so?

Why did Nixon wait until April 15 before conferring with Justice Department officials on the case? He was moved to action by John Dean's conversation with him on March 21? Or is it only after he learned on April 14 that Dean was talking to prosecutors that he felt compelled to take action?

8—Who advised him, as he relates in his May 22 statement, that there might be some CIA involvement in the Watergate burglary? Richard Helms, the CIA director, had already told L. Patrick Gray, the acting head of the FBI, that his agency was in no way involved. Why did the President give specific instructions that Gen. Walters, the deputy head of CIA, rather than Helms be the White House emissary to Gray?

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10—Why did he ignore Gray's warning on July 6 that the President's own aides were acting in a way that might "mortally wound" him?

11—Did he approve an offer of executive clemency to the Watergate defendants last January in exchange for their agreeing to keep silent at their trial about the involvement of higher-ups?

There is no doubt that such an offer was made. John Callahan, acting on behalf of John Dean, made the offer to James McCord, one of the Watergate defendants, and told him it came from "the highest levels of the White House." All three have so testified.

This testimony received significant corroboration last week from former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Henry Peters, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division. Kleindienst testified that he, furnished with Dean and John Ehrlichman last January and there was an extended discussion of sentencing procedures and executive clemency. He asserted the discussion was in the abstract. Since only a president can grant clemency, on whose say-so were Ehrlichman and Dean pursuing this matter last January?

4—Why on Feb. 27 did the President begin frequent, almost daily consultations with Dean? He had talked with him on once in the previous eight months.

5—In his speech last April 3, Nixon told the nation that "March 21, I personally assumed the responsibility for coordinating intensive new inquiries in the matter, and I personally ordered those conducting the investigations to get all the facts and to report them directly to me, right here in this office." It sounded good. But on Monday and Tuesday, Gray, Kleindienst and Peters told the Senate committee that they received no such orders from the President. To whom, if anyone, did he give those orders?

12—Why did Ehrlichman, who testified that he only conducted a few interviews and, in 10 words, "It was not an investigation,"

Questions On Nixon Speech List

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Last weekend, President Nixon was walking the secluded fields and woods of Camp David, Md., trying to put together a defensible account of his own role during the months of the Watergate cover-up. If it is to be worth delivering, this account must be more persuasive than his news conference of last Aug. 28, his televised speech of April 30 or his lengthy statement of May 22.

In a few days, the nation will learn the fruits of Nixon's reflection. Meanwhile, we can isolate several of the questions to which the President has to address himself if he is to rebut the damaging testimony of various witnesses before the Senate Watergate committee.

Each of these queries is a different way of asking the comprehensive question that Sen. Howard Baker propounded so often during the hearings: "What did the President know about Watergate and when did he know it?"

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Gray's Warning

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Obituaries

Jasper Yeates Brinton, 94; U.S. Expert on Egypt's Law

CAIRO, Aug. 12 (AP).—Judge Jasper Yeates Brinton, 94, an American resident of Egypt for 53 years, has died in a London hospital, friends reported today. Judge Brinton, perhaps the best-known foreign resident of contemporary Egypt, is to be buried in Philadelphia, the friends said, adding that a memorial service will be held in Egypt.

He served as a judge of the mixed court of Egypt, which handled cases involving foreigners and Egyptians, from 1921 until 1943. He served as its president until 1948, when he was appointed a Foreign Service reserve officer and assigned as attorney to the U.S. Embassy, a post he held several years.

The 1948 American convertibles was a familiar sight in Cairo. The Brinton Tennis Cup, established in the 1930s, attracted teachers, oil men and diplomats from the American community. Judge Brinton's father was a surgeon to Gen. U.S. Grant in the Civil War, and Judge Brinton recalled being bounced on Gen. Grant's knee.

The judge had published three books within the last year and was making plans for another after his annual summer visit to London and the United States. Judge Brinton's most recent works included "The American Effort in Egypt, a Chapter in Diplomatic History in the 19th Century," recounting the observations and lives of explorers, archaeologists and diplomats. A private printing of his own translation of Horace and the first book of his autobiography, entitled "1932," after his childhood address in Philadelphia also were recently published. The latter contained the first 10 chapters of his memoirs.

An honorary vice-president of the Egyptian Society of International Law, Judge Brinton was a recognized expert on Egyptian law and author of several scholarly works on it.

Born in Philadelphia on Oct. 5, 1879, he received his BA from the University of Pennsylvania and his law degree in 1904. He practiced law in Pennsylvania until 1921, with time out for service in the Army, before going to Egypt.

Prof. Karl Ziegler
MUEHLHEIM, West Germany, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Prof. Karl Ziegler, 74, a 1963 chemistry Nobel

Perrin C. Galpin
PELHAM MANOR, N.Y., Aug. 12 (UPI).—Perrin C. Galpin, 84, former foundation executive and for many years an aide to the late President Herbert Hoover, died yesterday in New Rochelle Hospital.

Mr. Galpin was an original incorporator with President Hoover of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and was its president until 1963. Mr. Galpin recently received one of Belgium's highest decorations—that of Grand Officer of Leopold II—for promoting educational exchanges between Belgium and the United States and for relief work there in two world wars.

He served with Mr. Hoover in Belgian food relief work immediately after World War I and remained closely associated with him and with Belgium for the rest of his life.

Peggy Castle
HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Actress Peggy Castle, 45, died of a heart attack caused by hardening of the arteries, the coroner's office said yesterday.

Miss Castle, who died Friday night, was found sitting on a couch in the living room by her former husband, producer William McGarry.

Miss Castle was born in Appleton, Wis. She made her motion picture debut in 1950 in "Mr. Belvedere Goes to College." Her other pictures included "Overland Pacific," "Jesse James' Women," "Target Zero" and "Miracle in the Rain." She was last seen in "The Outlaws" television series.

Dr. Robert K. Cutler
BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 12 (UPI).—Dr. Robert K. Cutler, 75, chairman of the board of Cutter Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturers, died Thursday after a brief illness.

Mr. Cutler held patents for disposable syringes, intravenous injection equipment, snake-bite kits and insect repellent.

He was born May 23, 1898, in Fresno, Calif., a son of Edward A. Cutler Sr., founder of the laboratories. He received a medical degree from Yale University in 1923 and practiced medicine in Oakland, Calif.

Lillian Roxon
NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP).—Lillian Roxon, 36, author and columnist on rock music, was found dead in her apartment Thursday, apparently of a heart attack brought on by an asthmatic condition.

In 1969, Miss Roxon wrote "The Rock Encyclopedia." Her weekly column appeared in the Sunday News in New York.

Miss Roxon was born in Italy but was reared in Australia. She came to the United States in the early 1960s as a correspondent for the Sydney Morning Herald. She also contributed articles to other publications in addition to her syndicated column.

The communiqué also included a statement which gave legitimacy to the underground independence movements in Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonies. British reservations again toned down the references to the "freedom fighters" for whom Africans, led by Gen. Yaku Gowon of Nigeria, had sought "humanitarian, educational and military support."

The leaders said they "reviewed the efforts of the indigenous people of the territories in southern Africa to achieve self-determination and independence and agreed on the need to give every humanitarian assistance to all those engaged in such efforts."

Iran Leader Quits Russia
MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida, who has been on an official visit to the Soviet Union, today left the Latvian capital of Riga on his way home, Tass news agency reported.



ANTARCTICA CLAIM—Brig. Gen. Hector Fautario, commander-in-chief of Argentine Air Force, speaking Friday during ceremonies in Antarctica in which he reaffirmed Argentina's territorial claims on the continent. Front row (extreme left) is Isabel Peron, wife of Juan Peron, then Raul Lastiri, the provisional president, and Mrs. Lastiri.

Nominations Accepted by Peron, Wife

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12 (AP).—Juan D. Peron and his wife, Isabel, accepted nominations yesterday to run for president and vice-president of Argentina in the Sept. 23 elections.

The husband-wife team was nominated by the ruling Peronist Justicialist party at a convention on Aug. 14, but they postponed a decision while consulting with leaders of other political groups.

Their acceptances were announced by the presidential press secretary, Emilio Abras, after a meeting between Mr. Peron and a dozen Peronist leaders at the 77-year-old former president's villa.

The announcement was made as 242 delegates of Argentina's second largest political party, the Radical Civic Union, opened a national convention to pick its nominees. Ricardo Balbin, 69, the party leader, was nominated for president and Sen. Fernando de la Rúa, 31, got the vice-presidential nomination.

Peronist sources said Mr. Balbin had been approached to serve as Mr. Peron's running mate on a "national unity" ticket, but the Radicals seemed determined to maintain their party identity and avoid a coalition with the powerful Peronists.

Many observers believed that Isabel, 42, Mr. Peron's third wife, would withdraw before the elections so her husband could pick another running-mate more acceptable to a broader spectrum of Argentine voters. Mr. Peron's second wife, Eva, considered running as vice-president in 1952, when Mr. Peron won his second presidential term, but then bowed out because of objections from conservative Peronists and military leaders.

Eva died of cancer in 1952. Mr. Peron was ousted by a coup in 1955 and went into exile, returning to the country permanently in June. In March, seven years of military rule ended as Hector J. Campora was elected president in a Peronist landslide. He resigned after 50 days so Mr. Peron could run.

Isabel's selection was seen as a victory by the party's moderate and right-wing factions over leftist Peronists spearheaded by the Peronist Youth Movement.

Mr. Balbin was jailed during Mr. Peron's regime and remained a bitter anti-Peronist until Mr. Peron returned to power. Then he and Mr. Peron reconciled their differences with the goal of forming a civilian government strong enough to avoid military domination.

1,500 Corsicans March Against Italian Dumping

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—About 1,500 Corsicans marched through the streets of Ajaccio today to protest dumping of wastes near their shores by an Italian chemical company.

Twenty-four hours earlier, the port authority at Leghorn, in Italy, had announced that the chemical firm, Montedison, had been granted a six-month postponement of a deadline for the curtailing of the dumping of waste in the Mediterranean.

The commandant of the Leghorn Port Authority said he had granted the postponement on Friday because pollution had substantially dropped in recent months.

Montedison has been dumping waste from the production of titanium oxide, and Corsican experts and fishermen claim that the slicks of red mud formed by it are harmful to plankton and fish and are also a threat to humans.

Police Break Up Demonstration Truckers' Wives in Protest As Chile Showdown Nears

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The new civil-military government moved today toward a showdown with the nation's truck owners, whose 17-day strike is a serious threat to the country's supply system and to the national economy.

Armed national police used tear gas, water tanks and clubs to disperse a demonstration of truck owners' wives in front of the government palace today.

A 48-hour ultimatum to the truckers to get back on the job expires tonight. If the strike is not called off, the government has said it would name military delegates throughout the country to take the "urgent measures required."

This veiled warning was interpreted as meaning the arrest of the truckers, confiscation of their trucks and, if they resisted, the use of force.

The leader of the truck owners' confederation, Leon Viloria, has refused to bow to the ultimatum. Talks are continuing, however, between the transporters and the new minister of public works, the air force commander-in-chief, Gen. Cesar Ruiz Danyau. Both aides have indicated that there is a slight chance of a settlement.

One immediate obstacle to a truce is the under-secretary of transport, Jaime Faivovich, who has personally led two police raids on truckers' camps to confiscate their trucks. The truckers have demanded Mr. Faivovich's dismissal as a condition to any settlement. The government has rejected this demand as "blackmail" but there have been private talks to try to circumvent the issue without either side losing face.

Tension rose between the two camps over the authorities' use of force to break up the demonstration by the truck owners' wives.

A group of about 300 women marched on the government palace this morning and demanded an audience with President Salvador Allende. When they were refused admittance, they lined up in front of the palace and began singing: "We want solutions not repression" and "Chile is and will be a country of liberty."

The women called for the removal of Mr. Faivovich and the fulfillment of government promises made after last November's elections.

Congress Urged To Reconsider U.S. Aid to Brazil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The General Accounting Office has recommended that Congress consider whether Brazil's booming economy has reached the point where the South American country no longer needs U.S. aid.

The recommendation, in a GAO report on U.S. aid to education in Brazil, also contends that U.S. money has not been used effectively to increase educational opportunities for poor Brazilians.

The report, however, went beyond the scope of its original investigation to pose the basic policy question of how Washington can determine when a country has progressed to the point where it no longer needs U.S. assistance.

It noted that Brazil itself had extended loans to smaller Latin American countries and pledged \$2 million to the special fund of the African Development Bank.

The GAO, the investigative agency of Congress, conceded that assistance to Brazil is being reduced. But the report urged Congress "to precisely identify, in objectively measurable terms, the point at which an assistance recipient no longer requires congressional U.S. assistance."

Bhutto Named Three Die in Ulster Violence; As Premier IRA Bombs a British Post In New Setup

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tonight was elected prime minister and declared that he was committed to democracy.

In a brief speech to the National Assembly after that lower house of Parliament had voted him into the prime minister's post, he said that his government wanted to see democracy established "for all time to come" in Pakistan.

The assembly vote was 108 to 23. Mr. Bhutto, 45, will take office as prime minister, a post that holds all major governing powers under the new constitution, one minute after the constitution takes effect at midnight tomorrow.

Chaudhary Fazal Elahi, 69, a veteran politician and a member of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party, will at the same time take over the presidency, which Mr. Bhutto has held since the December, 1971, war with India in which East Pakistan won its independence as Bangladesh. Mr. Elahi was elected Friday.

Under the new constitution, a complete parliamentary system of government will come into force.

Fundamental Rights
The government has described this fifth constitution, which was adopted in April, as giving the people more fundamental rights than they ever had had.

The flamboyant, Western-educated Mr. Bhutto is assured of more than 100 votes in the 146-member legislature.

His presence in the assembly, which he visited only rarely as president, can be expected to inject new life into its sittings at a time when the opposition is threatening a stiffer anti-government line on a number of issues.

Mr. Bhutto's 20 months as president have been marked by internal dissent and external problems, but he has shown himself at his best when under pressure.

Two of the most pressing current issues concern efforts to combat rising prices and the law-and-order situation, particularly in the rugged Baluchistan Province, where soldiers sent to keep peace came under almost daily attack from hostile tribesmen.

Colombia Crash Kills 11
BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Seventeen persons died yesterday when a bus and a train collided outside the small town of Santa Marta, about 600 miles north of here. The bus was carrying 32 passengers.

At least 10 rockets and 15 mortar bombs were fired at the building, which was extensively damaged. Seven soldiers were reported wounded. The army fired about 500 rounds at the attackers and said it had discovered two trails of blood leading away.

In Belfast, a 17-year-old Protestant boy was fatally wounded by shots fired from a passing car as he walked with two girls in the Ormeau Road district.

Two other young men, Seamus Harvey, 23, and Gerry McGlynn, 21, were literally blown to bits near the border town of Castleberry, 23 miles south of Londonderry, when a bomb they were carrying in a car exploded. The police said Mr. Harvey was a known IRA member.

In Belfast, Dublin and London, there were demonstrations by thousands of Irish nationalists of various leanings against the British and Irish governments' policy of internment without trial. Nearly 900 are now behind barbed wire. The demonstrations went off with only minor troubles reported.

About 7,000 paraded through areas of West Belfast.

Some 500 youngsters broke away from the main body of marchers and headed for a British Army post. For two hours they hurled stones and bottles at troops until dispersed by police using water cannon and firing rubber bullets.

In the Irish Republic, 740 demonstrators marched on the Curragh internment camp. They set fire to a storage shed outside the camp perimeter. They then tried to rush the barbed-wire fences but were forced back by rubber bullets fired by Irish troops in riot gear.

In London, about 40 demonstrators occupied the office of The Sun newspaper demanding that the editor publish a statement condemning internment. Ten were arrested by a police squad.

11 Die on Yugoslav Buses
TITIGRAD, Yugoslavia, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed and 34 injured when two buses in different parts of Yugoslavia crashed into ravines yesterday. A bus plunged down a 900-foot drop near here and another bus fell into a ravine between Bosanski Petrovac and Kljuc in central Yugoslavia.

Italy Settles Its Pasta War

ROME, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The end to Italy's pasta war, which threatened to deprive many of the country's 55 million persons of the staple in their diets, ended yesterday when the government persuaded manufacturers to hold down prices.

The trouble began when the government instituted a 90-day retail price freeze earlier this month, holding prices at July 26 levels. The pasta manufacturers ignored the freeze and raised their prices on the grounds that grain prices were rising, retailers followed suit.

When retailers were arrested, others refused to sell pasta, saying that the retail price was fixed lower than the price they had to pay for it.

The government persuaded manufacturers to keep their prices down in exchange for a promise that adequate grain supplies would be guaranteed.

Commonwealth Parley Mild In Backing Black Africans

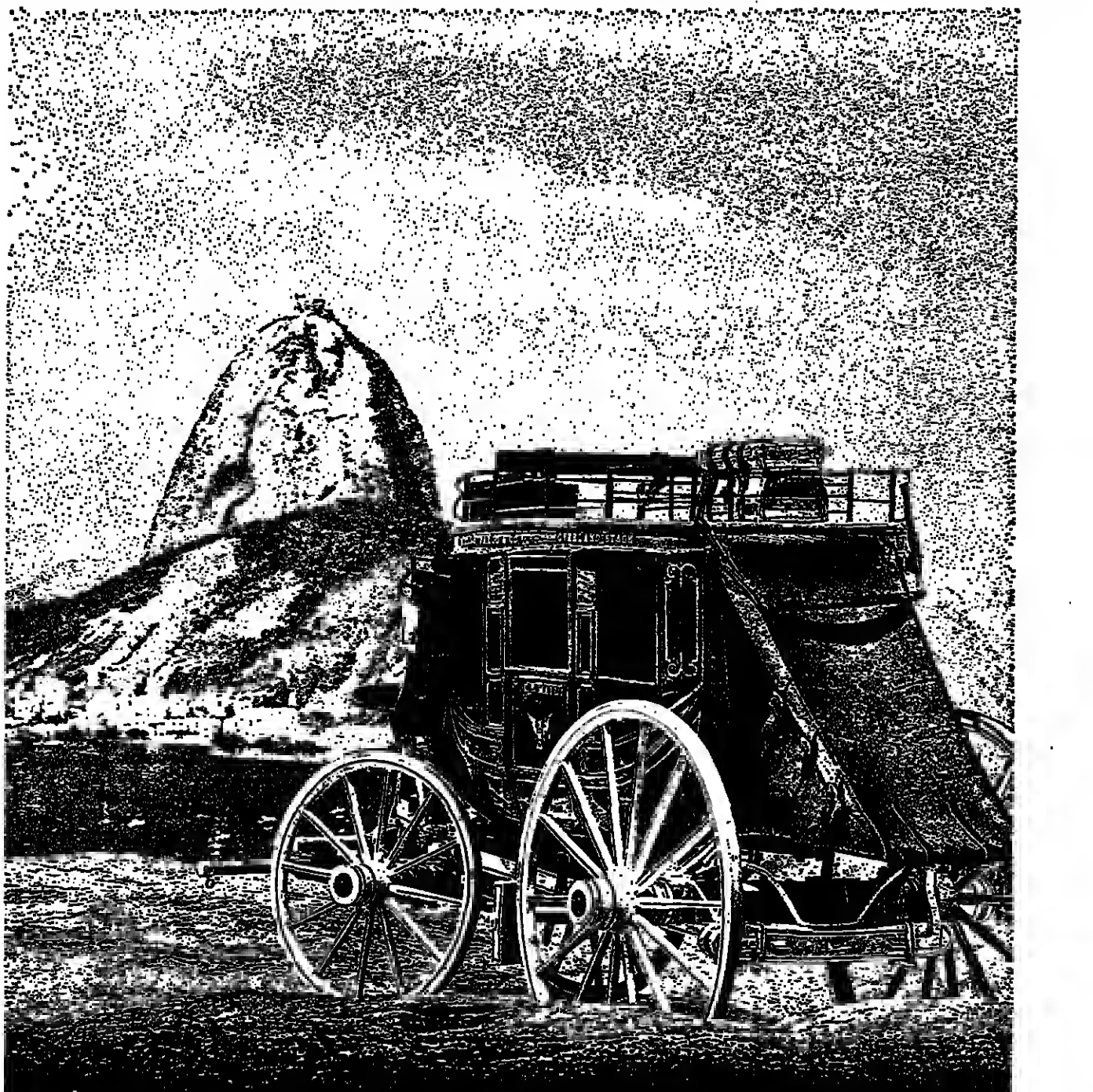
OTTAWA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A watered-down statement urging majority rule for Rhodesia and "humanitarian" aid for independent movements in southern Africa marked the end yesterday of a Commonwealth conference that somewhat skirted around every controversy.

As the presidents, prime ministers and senior officials from countries headed home, diplomats said their biggest achievements during the nine-day session was that everyone kept talking and there was none of the bitterness and threats that has marked these meetings for more than a decade.

"The best indication that it was worthwhile is that we have agreed to meet again," Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the host, said. "Each Commonwealth meeting is a challenge, and we must decide if it is worthwhile having another."

Commonwealth officials said the next meeting of the leaders, who represent one quarter of the world's population, would be held in about two years at a site to be selected later this year through diplomatic channels.

British Policy Rejected
A Canadian source said one of the more significant outcomes of the conference was deleted from the final communiqué at Britain's request. This was the offer by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Commonwealth Caribbean to provide a Commonwealth peace-keeping "presence" if a constitutional settlement were reached in Rhodesia.



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In West Germany

Bavarians March To Separate Beat

By Craig R. Whitney

MUNICH (NYT)—In the country of Willy Brandt and warming East-West relations, there is one important section that does not want to go along: Bavaria.

The state government there so strongly distrusts the treaty establishing relations between East Germany and West Germany that it took it to the courts to make sure that its complaint would not be interpreted as sealing the division of the old Reich.

The West German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe rejected the Bavarian government's contention that the treaty was unconstitutional and, having obtained a legal interpretation, the chairman of the governing Bavarian party, Franz Josef Strauss, said that "the desired political goal had been achieved."

Bavaria, an independent kingdom until 1918, marches to different music from the rest of the country.

Its 10.5 million people do not vote the way the rest of the country does, either. In the state government, the governing party is not Chancellor Brandt's Social Democrats, but the Christian Social Union, personified by the ample Bavarian figure of Mr. Strauss.

"We aren't always caught up with the times," Mr. Strauss said in an interview in his Munich party office. "If I had been right with the times when I was 20, I'd have been a Nazi, so it isn't all bad."

The Bavarians, like Mr. Strauss, are rather defensive about their

past and their present ways, and express their defensiveness when they vote. Chancellor Brandt won a national parliamentary majority last fall, but in Bavaria his party actually lost a few votes.

This is the land of oompah bands in beer parlors, lederhosen, sausage and yodeling. They even talk differently in Bavaria. Everywhere else in Germany, the standard greeting is "good morning," or "good day." Never in Bavaria. Invariably the greeting is "Grüß Gott," the closest equivalent to which in English would be "God bless."

Bavaria is probably the section of the country that suffered the least destruction in World War II. What was destroyed was rebuilt along traditional lines to a greater extent than elsewhere.

Bavaria's great cities—Nuremberg and Munich, the biggest among them—have an individual and historic character that stands in marked contrast to the faceless rebuilding of centers elsewhere, as in Frankfurt. For instance, in Nuremberg, narrow hilly streets and half-timbered houses; in Munich, broad Italianate boulevards reflecting the ambitions of the Bavarian monarchy of the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the small towns, life has an air of simplicity it lacks in other parts of the country, where high-tech power lines and oil refineries never seem far enough away. Farmers drive their tractors along the sides of the main highways and fresh trout is available in almost every country inn.

Such surroundings encourage a people who are more interested



Patrons at a beer garden in Bavaria, the West German state that was an independent kingdom until 1918.

in preserving the past and the comforts of the present than in striking off in new and less certain directions.

That, perhaps, is one explanation for a reluctance to accept, seemingly forever, the loss of East Germany by going along with the new treaty. Mr. Strauss says of the treaty: "What it means is that we should not only pay the penalty for the last war, but pay the price to the Russians for peace now. We could have had these treaties 20 years ago if we had wanted to sell out."

Whenever the Bavarians have done anything unusual or extraordinary—as, for example, with their opposition to the East German treaty, expressed through repeated applications for temporary injunctions against it—there will be jokes in newspapers elsewhere about "Freistaat Bayern,"

which means (but does not mean) "Free State of Bavaria." After the monarchy collapsed at the end of World War I, the Bavarians wished to avoid the use of the foreign word "Republik," and that is what "free state" really means.

With a rich variety of natural attractions—the Alps, Lake Chiemsee and the biggest forested areas in Germany—Bavaria long has been a vacation land for German and foreign tourists, but Mr. Strauss says, "It's no longer just a national park." And, he adds, "Lederhosen and yodeling are for the movies." Indeed, Bavaria's economic growth rate has been well above that of the rest of West Germany for the last two decades.

But the symbolism of the lederhosen is deep for a people who stick to old ways with a certain

apprehension about how long they will last. Seven million of the population live in rural districts, and in their farms and herds preserve a way of life that is antithetical to that in the bigger cities.

"The cities are Red" was the way one of Mr. Strauss's opponents put it—"Red" in this case meaning Social Democratic.

An elderly couple, the man dressed in a typical Bavarian jacket without a collar, walked by the sidewalk café where the opponent of Mr. Strauss was sitting with a visitor. "There go a couple of Strauss voters," he remarked. "The antipathy as well as the contrast was striking."

"There's an anti-Bavarian campaign in the other parts of Germany," Mr. Strauss said. "But in Bavaria we believe in live and let live." Or, as he had put it

in a foreword to a handbook published this year called "Reichliches Bayerisch," a collection of Bavarian words and definitions aimed at preserving the peculiarities of German as spoken here: "In Free State of Bavaria, thank God, anyone can still think what he wants."

Mr. Strauss, who was defense minister in Bonn in the 1950s, has become a symbol of hard-line resistance to Mr. Brandt's policy of normalizing relations with the Eastern bloc.

But "now that it's law," Mr. Strauss said, referring to the ratification of the treaty, "we'll go along with it."

"I don't understand why we were accused of being obstructionist," Mr. Strauss said. "All we've done is exercise our rights to make use of the constitutional system."

No One Is Winning the Guerrilla War in Angola

By Kenneth Whitting

LUANDA, Angola (AP)—A guerrilla war has been going on here for 12 years. No one seems to be winning and there is no sign the fighting will end soon.

At least three rival groups of "freedom fighters" are trying to end four centuries of Portuguese rule over this rich wedge of Africa. They are making no notable headway, but neither is a 60,000-man Portuguese force able to claim victory.

Portugal has overall control of the territory, but infiltrators are able to operate in almost 30 percent of the half-million-square-mile territory with its five million blacks and 300,000 Europeans.

Havens and Support

Portugal has little hope of ending the threat so long as intruders find haven in Zaïre, Zambia and the Congo (Brazzaville) and get weapons and financial support from Russia, China and elsewhere.

One Portuguese officer estimated recently that guerrillas were slipping into Angola from 27 bases in Zambia alone.

There are few full-scale battles. Combat is mostly small-unit skirmishing, ambushes and, most of all, land mines.

Portuguese figures record 91 of their soldiers—about 45 percent are black—and 200 civilians killed last year; 359 troops and 373 civilians were wounded. Mines caused most of the military casualties.

Portugal claims to have killed 1,611 terrorists and wounded 342 in 1972.

About 50,000 civilians remain under control of terrorists, the Portuguese officer said. Guerrilla spokesmen say they have more than 350,000 civilian followers.

Change Is Rejected

Portugal's refusal to follow Britain, France and Belgium in granting political independence to their African colonies sparked an uprising here.

Not only did Lisbon under the late Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar reject "winds of change" sweeping black Africa, but it also cracked down hard on dissidents. By the late 1950s, the security police had crushed overt black political opposition.

But open rebellion flared in February, 1961. Militants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which attracted supporters from urban blacks in Luanda, struck at po-

lice stations and a jail in the capital.

A month later, exiled members of Holden Roberto's United Populations of Angola (UPA) pounced

In Angola, Oil Flowing Amid Civil Unrest

CABINDA, Angola (AP)—The United States and Portuguese flags fly side by side at Gulf Oil's concession here while a tanker, moored in the haze nine miles offshore, loads crude from an undersea pipeline connected to five big storage tanks on a hill near the beach.

The ship needs 24 hours to take on 650,000 barrels of oil. When it sails, Gulf can expect a check for about \$2 million. A lot of that money will be paid to Portuguese authorities, who control Angola, in return for drilling rights. Some may be earmarked as profit for Gulf stockholders.

That some Americans think this wrong doesn't bother the relaxed oilmen. "If I wasn't here, it would be Nigeria or some other oilfield," one said. "I leave the fussing to politicians and the others."

"Fussing is demands by civil rights militants, some clergymen and a few legislators in the United States that Gulf cease operations in Angola. They contend that Gulf's operation helps Portugal maintain control of its African territories and their black populations."

The Gulf Oil Co. field in Cabinda ranks relatively low in the parent firm's worldwide production of crude, an executive said. Nigeria, Gulf, farther up the coast in West Africa, is much larger.

Cabinda Gulf started in 1958 and struck commercial quantities of oil offshore eight years later. The first profits were recorded last year on an output of more than six million tons. Last year's total production was matched in the first three months of 1973.

The company has headquarters in Luanda, the Angolan capital. Cabinda is an enclave on Africa's Atlantic coast with Zaïre and Congo-Brazzaville at its borders. It is separated from the rest of Angola by the mouth of the Congo River and an hour-long flight by DC-3.

The tank farm, dock and other installations on land, and well-

on a number of villages along the northern frontier, with what was then known as the Congo (Zaire). UPA is tribally based among Bakongo in the north

and Mr. Roberto made his headquarters in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa).

There were relatively few Portuguese troops on the scene then

and early rebel attacks were brutally effective. Lisbon reacted in the same manner.

By one Portuguese estimate, about 3,000 persons were killed in the first few months, including many innocent natives. As many as 250,000 others may have fled toward Leopoldville.

By late 1961, a Portuguese spokesman said, the army had retaken villages and other key installations seized in the uprising, but guerrillas fled into the bush to continue fighting. Four more years of vicious if small-scale combat followed before authorities regarded the guerrilla thrust as blunted.

"From 1965 until now, it's been a series of mines and ambushes—one incident or so every two months," a Portuguese officer said.

He said the two-month cycle coincides with the period of basic training given guerrilla recruits. The recruits—some as young as 11—are usually blooded after indoctrination.

Soviet and Cuban instructors reportedly help train them. They are said to be equipped with efficient magnetic mines, 122-mm rockets, mortars and automatic firearms of Russian, Chinese and Czechoslovak manufacture.

Portuguese strategists view the struggle from 1965 on as a sequence of terrorist action met by successful army reaction.

Fighting spread over a wide area between 1969 and 1968. Portugal began hitting back hard in 1968, although infiltration increased steadily until 1970.

Between 1967 and 1972 some guerrillas switched their attention from army targets to the civilian population in the northern sector.

Terrorism declined in the north from 1970 and most incidents are now reported from the east. Portuguese spokesmen also acknowledge the presence of two "disintegrating" pockets of activity less than 200 miles east of Luanda. These are said to consist of 180 guerrillas in control of about 2,500 civilians.

Guerrillas tried to foment unrest in the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda between 1961-64, but this theater has been quiet in recent years. The MPLA is headed by Dr. Agostinho Neto, 51, a Lisbon-trained poet and physician.

The MPLA is believed to have about 5,000 regulars. Its leadership is Marxist. The UPA probably has somewhat fewer trained men. It leans toward the West in political outlook.

Personal, policy and tribal dispute between them has been one of Portugal's most important advantages in 12 years of war.

For many of those years, rebel guns were aimed at each other more often than at Portuguese troops. Skirmishing between rival "freedom fighters" was bloody. Now there are reports the two insurgent groups are trying to bury differences and get together.

One Portuguese officer in Luanda shrugged off such speculation. "We think they are talking merger because they are getting weaker."

Every Sunday at 8 p.m. he switches on the radio in his Warsaw apartment to hear the first results.

"Sssshh, let's see if your daddy has turned into a millionaire," he says.

A million-slot winner, who scribbled himself only as "Jew," "I don't feel rich but still injection. certainly makes easier."

May Last Into 1974

Delayed Calendar Of Year of Europe

By David Binder

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Eight months into what President Nixon has proclaimed the "year of Europe" in U.S. foreign policy, hardly anything that would lend substance to the label has become visible.

Instead, the year of Europe has been a catalogue of delays or both sides of the Atlantic. In Washington, the persisting U.S. involvement in the Southeast Asia conflict and the Watergate scandal have both contributed to the delay. On the European side, the nine member countries of the Common Market continue to have difficulties in setting their own differences.

The aim of the current sputtering dialogue across the Atlantic as conceived in Washington and perceived in West Europe, is to find a new reason for being in the postwar alliance of Western industrial nations, and to cast it in something purer and more precious than gold.

This is what Mr. Nixon had in mind when he made his May "year of Europe" speech.

From the office of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, comes the word that the high-level but low-keyed transatlantic dialogue is "progressing." But some skeptical administration officials say the year of Europe could last well into 1974 because of the delays.

Trip Delay Possible

These officials say off the record that Mr. Nixon might well postpone his planned autumn trip to West Europe until next year if the additional time would promote an improvement of alliance ties.

The administration is pinning its hopes on a Western declaration of principles that would bind Western Europe and Japan together with the United States by means of a carefully worded definition of common purpose in political, economic, social and security terms.

One built-in cause for slowness, according to Washington officials, is the difficulty of getting the nine members of the European Economic Community together for a strong response to Mr. Kissinger's appeal for a new Atlantic charter and, for a time, European objections to that call. The candidacy of Japan in the larger Western community is also a problem for the Europeans.

Oddly, it would seem, Watergate has had a positive effect on the dialogue by reminding European partners about the consequences of a weakening of American authority.

Lack of Public Zeal

So far the year of Europe has rallied no public enthusiasm here or abroad, and some officials are worried about this. But a last of steam is being built up through monetary and trade policy developments. It may be, as Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and some of his European counterparts believe, that progress in monetary and trade questions could provide the impetus for the desired overall agreement.

This is more or less what Mr. Kissinger urged on April 23 his controversial New York speech proposing the charter.

Criticism and doubts voiced by West European statesmen have since caused the administration to drop the term "charter," and to go over on the "Atlantic" quality. But Mr. Nixon and his principal foreign-policy aides appear determined to obtain a strong declaration of Western principles and want it to be affirmed at a summit meeting of European heads of government.

Since the April speech, the method chosen by Mr. Nixon to Mr. Kissinger to pursue their year-of-Europe aim has been a series of bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of France and West Germany, senior members of the Italian Foreign Ministry and other Western officials. The French wanted it this bilateral way.

EEC Effort at Unity

Now the discussions are moving into a multilateral phase: the members of the European community try to draft a joint response to the American challenge.

The Common Market's foreign ministers are to meet Sept. 10 in Copenhagen, where they plan to agree on questions to submit jointly to the United States, define the new European "identity" as the French insist, and possibly work on a European draft of declaration of principles.

If all goes well at Copenhagen, Mr. Kissinger could be expected to make a preparatory swing around Western Europe to air the President's trip, administration officials said.

One cause for delay, according to the administration, is a relatively late official start of its year of Europe, due in part to difficulties of ending the war in Southeast Asia and in part to mounting preoccupation with Watergate.

Another factor was the allergic reaction of several West European states—particularly France—to the inclusion of Japan and even the very term "year of Europe."

But how the administration reading is that the Kissinger speech had the desired effect of "forcing the issue," as one official put it, "making the Europeans act as Europe in spite of themselves—compelling them to speak with one voice."

Gambling Few Cents for \$50,000

Toto Lotek Game Gives Pole A Weekly Chance at a Million

By Nicholas Lillitos

WARSAW (AP)—Nearly everyone in Poland is trying to become a millionaire these days gambling on a game that's fast becoming a way of life here.

Called Toto Lotek, and showing a record "play" of more than \$100 million last year, the game is a smash hit throughout the nation.

It is operated by the state, and is the country's biggest form of legalized gambling. It gives Poles the chance to dream of that once-in-a-lifetime big splash.

Apart from horse racing, there is no other way to win such big money here. Casino games like roulette and poker are banned.

Nearly every week some Toto Lotek player wins a million zlotys, the equivalent of \$50,000.

\$130 Price of Suit

By Western standards that's not terribly high, but in Poland, where the average monthly wage is \$130—the price of a suit—it represents a lot of money.

So far the national lottery has produced well over 1,000 winners of a million zlotys since it started in 1959.

To make a million, all you need is a few cents and the luck for choosing six lucky numbers.

James Malinowski is one punter with plenty of patience. He's been trying to pull off the big triumph every week for the last eight years.

Every Sunday at 8 p.m. he switches on the radio in his Warsaw apartment to hear the first results.

"Sssshh, let's see if your daddy has turned into a millionaire,"

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
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Abex Co 9439	10 100 100 100	0
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

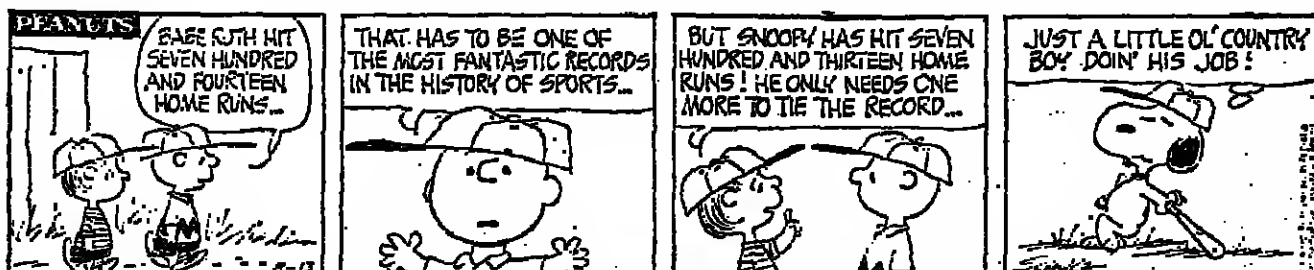
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Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
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PEANUTS



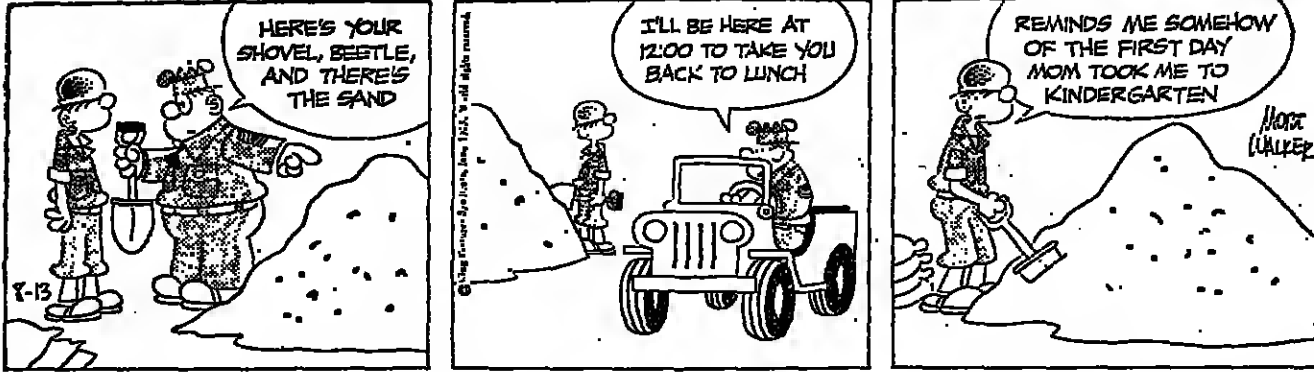
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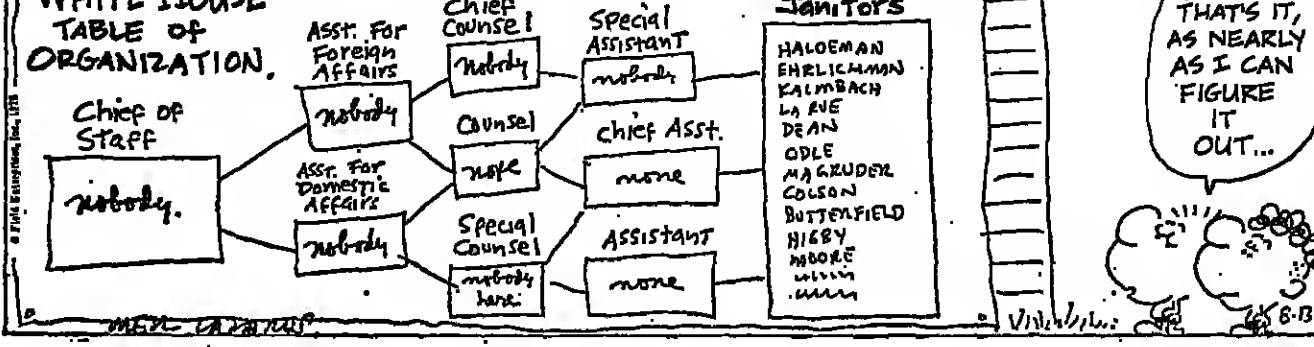
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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



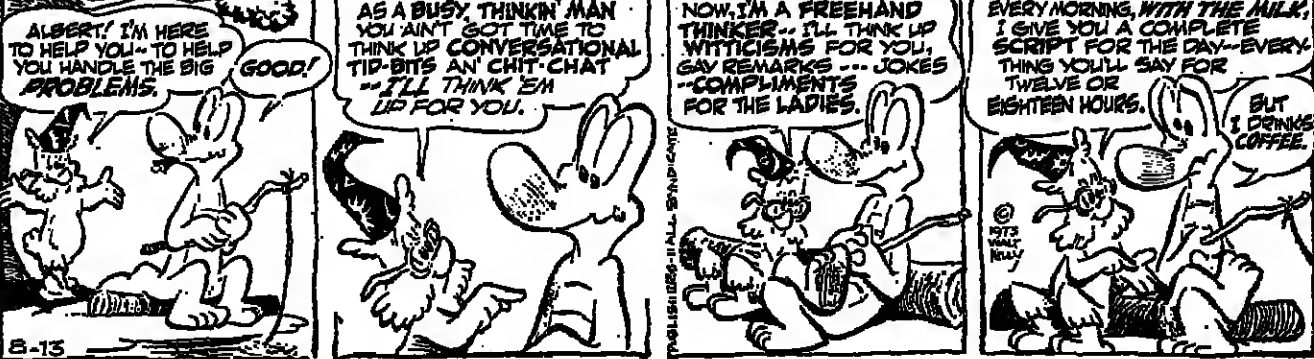
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



The death of Leonid Stein of a heart attack on July 4 at the Ruskaya Hotel in Moscow on the eve of the Soviet team's departure for the European championship in Bath, England, has deprived the Soviet Union of one of its greatest players. The 38-year-old Ukrainian grandmaster shared third-highest ranking with Vasily Smyslov in the list of entrants for the second Interzonal scheduled for July 20 to Aug. 20 in Petropolis, Brazil. The International Chess Federation has not yet announced his replacement.

The most notable of Stein's many successes was his tying for first prize with Anatoly Karpov in the Alekhine Memorial Tournament in Moscow, 1971, which boasted the toughest field since organized tournament play began in 1851. Earlier, this year Stein shared first place with Tigran Petrosian in the Las Palmas International Tournament.

Young Whippersnapper! A three-time winner of the Soviet championship, Stein favored clear-cut strategic themes that he wrested from hypermodern openings and his oft-employed King's Indian Defense. He seemed to know virtually hundreds of ways to acquire the bishop-pair from all sorts of positions, and gave innumerable demonstrations of its potency with his scintillating tactical skill.

In his last event, the Soviet National Team Championship, Stein, playing for the "First Team," sharply refuted an unsound gambit offered by E. Sveshnikov of the "Young Stars."

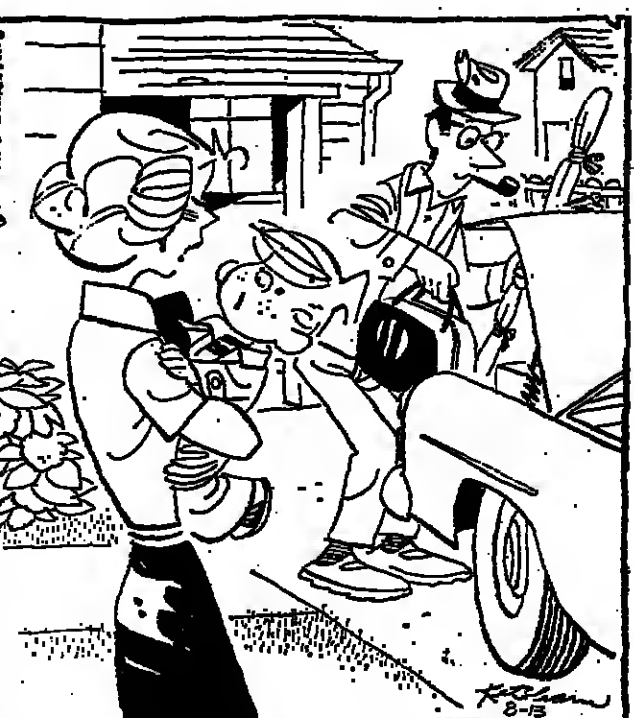
Sveshnikov, well aware of Stein's virtuosity with the Sicilian Defense, preferred to leave the beaten path with 2 P-QB3, but his decision to sacrifice a pawn with 8 B-KN5 was unduly optimistic.

The simpler 8 Pxf2 would have been more prudent. Since Sveshnikov could not proceed with his attack on the KP by 13 B-KN3 without allowing the effective pin 13... B-N5, he had to pause for 13 P-R3. However, that gave Stein time for 13... B-B4 and 14... N-K5, shielding the KP, as well as for 15... Q-N2, escaping the white queen bishop's pin and simultaneously attacking the king position.

Sveshnikov accomplished nothing with 16 N-KP, since he could not accept the piece sacrifice with 19 P-N7; 20 Q-K1, B-B4; 21 K-B1 (21 B-Q4, Pxf2), Q-R4, threatening mate and everything else. Without anything better, he could not be criticized for that, nor for his fervent hope of catching the black queen bishop with 22 P-N4.

But he had to try 29 K-N3, even though 29... P-B3; 30 B-Q4, Bx3; 31 Bx3, P-KN3; 32 BxP4, Bx3; 33 Kx3, R-K3 would have given Black a winning rook-and-pawn ending. Instead, Sveshnikov's 29 B-Q7? enabled Stein to set up an unstoppable mate with 29... B-B7! When Sveshnikov realized that even 30 KxBP, B-B8ch, 31 B-R3, RxB is mate, he had to give up.

DENNIS THE MENACE



THE ARTS AGENDA

In a month devoted mainly to chamber music, the program of the Summer Festival of Saxau, in the Orangerie at the Sceaux chateau south of Paris, offers the Ensemble Instrumental de Provence in programs Aug. 12 and 13; the duo Alfred-Loewenguth-Françoise Doreau in two programs of Mozart sonatas on Aug. 14 and 15; the Philadelphia Quartet in two programs Aug. 16 and 17. From Aug. 27 through Sept. 2, the Loewenguth Quartet will play all the Beethoven string quartets in seven programs.

Musgrave's Viola Concerto, a BBC commission, will be given Aug. 13 at Royal Albert Hall with Peter Mark as soloist and the composer conducting the Scottish National Orchestra. The remainder of this From Concert program—Mozart and Brahms—will be conducted by Alexander Gibson. Pierre Boulez will be on hand for three concerts in the Proms series with the BBC Symphony—Mahler's Third Symphony on Aug. 15, a program of French music including his own recent "explosive/fuse..." on Aug. 17, and an all-Strauss program on Aug. 20.

BOOKS

HEIRS APPARENT: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MAO DIES?
By Ching Ping and Dennis Bloodworth. Farrer, Straus & Giroux. 236 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Seymour Topping

DURING the 6,000-mile-long march from defeat on the Kiangsi battlefield to the sanctuary of Yunnan, the Chinese Communist leadership paused in Tsunyi in January, 1935, for an epochal inner-party struggle over policy and power. There, Chou En-lai and other challengers yielded to Mao Tse-tung, whose strategy would bring victory in 1949.

Today at 79, Chairman Mao still towers over the Chinese Communist movement. Premier Chou, at 74, the day-to-day manager of the People's Republic, ranks second. Below in the purge-depleted Politburo, there is no obvious successor among the aged comrades or among Mao's latter-day revolutionary collaborators in Shanghai or the army chiefs. Given the uncertain health of the two giant figures, the speculation is endless as to who will be the next to direct China's 800 million.

Here enters Ching Ping, a Peking-born teacher and journalist, offering new theories and jolting generalizations that are likely to leave most experts incredulous, many general readers groggling, and Peking officials enraged. In "Heirs Apparent," she tells us that Mao is already divested of effective power. Replying to the question "What Happens After Mao Dies?" she sees Chou En-lai as a successor in league with regional military commanders whom she dubs the "Red warlords."

Never mind what you have read elsewhere. Lin Biao, the recently disgraced heir apparent, was not as they say the hidden enemy of Mao but rather his ideological ally who was purged by Chou and the Red warlords so that the chairman could be reduced to a figurehead. Further, Chou is the spiritual heir of Liu Shao-chi, that arch-enemy of the post-president during the Cultural Revolution. True, Chou is a moderate and a pragmatist, but Miss Ching holds that all Chinese Communist leaders are dedicated to the same scary global aims, and besides, behind his smile, Chou is the most effective foe of capitalism. Once China is a united nuclear superpower and firmly established as the champion of all liberation movements, Chou may shed the beaming smile turned on President Nixon.

If Miss Ching has got the political calendar right, it may be some time before Chou and his successors stop smiling. Peking has shown a notable indifference recently to pressing world revolution, and its modest armament program does not promise the China will become a nuclear superpower in this century.

The author has lived for many years in Singapore with her husband, Dennis Bloodworth, author and longtime Far East correspondent of the London Observer. Bloodworth, who delight in regaling the innocent Western reader with Oriental exotica, collaborated in writing the book, elaborating and adapting an English translation of his wife's Chinese manuscript.

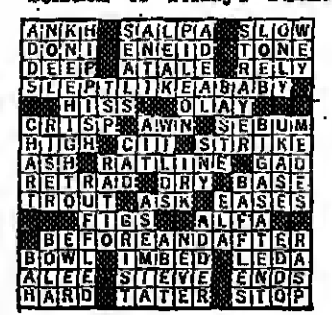
The book is devoted largely to the personal histories of the Chinese leaders, their foibles being reported in extenso. Much of the new material is credited to friends and contacts with four-hand knowledge. The however, remain anonymous. Times, the unsourced text left a with a feeling that I had been eavesdropping in a Chinese tea house without being able to distinguish history from gossip.

Bloodworth reassures us in foreword that his wife "does not live in Communist Peking or Nationalist Taipei and she is not a propagandist or an apologist for either." If it is true, as found in that Miss Ching set to portray the new Chinese a cleft in the frame of reference of the old China with which it is more familiar. Her scheme, the power structure and her explanations of behavior are derived almost exclusively from personal linkage among the leaders and rival ambitions that she pieced back to experiences in the revolutionary field armies.

In the future, the author forecasts that power will reside in such regional military leaders. Hsu Shih-ru, the commander of the Nationalist military region These provincial "mountain" would make their deal with pragmatic central government. Peking out of self-interest. If Mao goes, they would no longer be subject to the purges he used to keep the military in line behind the party.

While not everything has changed in China, one can make a convincing case, as Miss Ching implies, that the crucible of the Chinese revolution did not generate a new morality and dedicated leadership. The idea effort that was required to flinch back from Yenan to victory, then to wrench the society from feudalism was evidence of men motivated solely by personal ambition and vanity. We cannot say yet who will rule after Mao and Chou or what will be the character of the regime. It is evident that the license their successors for self-indulgence will be limited by restraint imposed by the new generation nurtured in the Maoist mold, living in a profoundly transformed society.

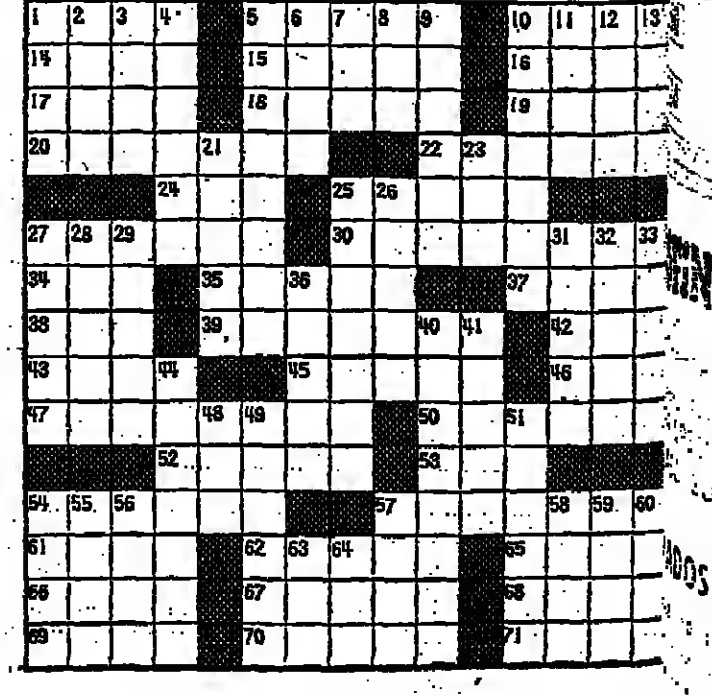
Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CROSSWORD

By Will We

- ACROSS**
- 1 "Wanted"
 - 5 Fast car
 - 10 Office paper
 - 14 Armadillo
 - 15 Call up
 - 16 Land south of the Caspian
 - 17 Relinquish
 - 18 Chopped
 - 19 Job's horse
 - 20 Kind of brain
 - 22 Raises
 - 24 Oolong
 - 25 Moslem prince
 - 27 Gaffer Gary
 - 30 Stormed about
 - 34 Contents of a well
 - 35 Rulers
 - 37 Rinse
 - 38 Open tract
 - 39 Nonconformist
 - 42 Rifle range; Fr.
 - 43 Indian tourist spot
 - 45 Billiard stroke
 - 46 Tree
 - 47 Maine or Alamo word
 - 50 "Potemkin" port
- DOWN**
- 2 Marsh growths
 - 3 Youngster
 - 4 Coarsely
 - 6 Cracked wheat
 - 7 Subject
 - 8 Coleridge rime
 - 9 Catalogue
 - 11 Computer word
 - 12 Item for Fido
 - 13 Church area
 - 16 French
 - 18 A hand
 - 19 Heat
 - 20 Declined
 - 21 Otherwise
 - 23 Witch
 - 24 Malicious
 - 26 Pompeii's ruin
 - 28 Sighting
 - 29 Prepare for opening night
 - 31 Claim
 - 32 Overawe
 - 33 Make do, with "out"
 - 34 Convert coupons
 - 36 Guessing-game subject
 - 38 Norse name
 - 39 Brewer's material
 - 40 On —
 - 41 Molars
 - 42 Fabric
 - 43 Overdue debts
 - 44 Topogallants
 - 45 Belgian city
 - 46 Morning sound
 - 47 Battered
 - 48 Satanic doings
 - 49 Skin
 - 50 Prepared
 - 51 Alone
 - 52 Fragrant wood
 - 53 Made bubbly
 - 54 N. L. player
 - 55 Near
 - 56 Nonpoisonous
 - 57 Flower, for show
 - 58 Ready for picking
 - 59 Greek mountain
 - 60 One of Zeus's
 - 61 Battered
 - 62 Carol
 - 63 River of Austria
 - 64 Counsel, old style
 - 65 S. F. hill
 - 66 Ale place



Nicklaus Wins PGA And Breaks Record For Major Victories

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12 (AP)—Jack Nicklaus surpassed the late Bobby Jones' career record for major titles by winning the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

It was the third time he has captured the PGA title, and his 14th major triumph.

Nicklaus also moved within distance of \$2 million in earnings on the U.S. tour with his fifth victory of 1973 and 49th of his career.

Nicklaus, leading by a stroke at the start of the day, shot a 2-under-par 69 and finished the 72 holes at 277 on the Canterbury golf course.

That was four strokes better than Bruce Crampton of Australia, who got the runner-up spot with an 18th-hole birdie and now has finished second to Nicklaus in the last three major championships Nicklaus has won.

The Golden Bear, whose last major triumph was the 1972 U.S. Open at Pebble Beach, Calif., had been beaten five times in search of that elusive No. 14. Some critics cited a decrease in desire as reason for his losses.

Nicklaus used to practice for a week or more at the site of a major championship but here, Jack showed up two days before, out of shape, "I'm better prepared for this tournament than I was for the others." He went out and proved it.

His previous rounds were 72, 68 and 63, and he never was in any danger of suffering the type of morale-shattering meltdown that killed his bids in the Masters, U.S. Open and British Open this year. He had rounds of 71, 74 and 76 in those tournaments.

For Nicklaus, whose previous PGA victories were in 1963 at Dallas and in 1971 at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., the triumph was worth \$45,000, raising his 1973 earnings to \$245,424, and moved his career total to \$1,949,120.

His brilliant record includes three U.S. Open titles, four Masters, two British Opens and two U.S. amateurs.

Jones won 13 major titles as an amateur, including the U.S. Open four times and the British Open three times. Walter Hagen is third on the all-time list with 11, Ben Hogan has nine and Arnold Palmer—who failed to survive the 36-hole cut here—has eight.

Now, about the only world left for him to conquer, outside the \$2 million career earnings mark, is a triple "Grand Slam."

One more British Open championship would give Jack a triple sweep of the four major professional titles. Only three other players have even won them all, and no one else has won them twice.

The victory also put Nicklaus in the World Series of Golf for the ninth time—he has won four times and finished second four times.

There was a three-way tie for third place at 283 among Mason Rudolph, the cigar-chomping veteran who had second place to himself until he took a double-bogey six at the final hole—which cost him \$13,125—and Lanny Wadkins and J.C. Snead.

Wadkins, the British and Canadian Open champion, fell out of the running when he took a double bogey and two bogeys on the first five holes. He shot his third straight 71 and finished tied at 283 with Dan Sikes and Don Irvin.

Palmer's trouble was just too many putts at the Canterbury Country Club course. He said he had 73 putts in two rounds and only one birdie. Nineteen of the putts came on the front nine Friday morning and later, he acknowledged, "I didn't bother to count them after that."

He three-putted at both the third and 14th greens and used three strokes from the fringe of the fourth. The whole game was on the greens, he said.

Once previously Palmer did not reach the third round of this championship. That was in 1969 when he withdrew because of a hip ailment at Dayton, Ohio, after an opening-round 82. The PGA championship has been an enigma for the 43-year-old caddy, who has won 10 titles and earned more than \$1.75-million in tournament competition.

In his bid for this major title, he tied for second in 1964, 1968 and 1970.

"I'm not going to play for a couple of weeks, maybe not until the Hartford Open over the Labor Day weekend," he said.

"I'm going home now where there is no TV blackout." Although the final two rounds are being telecast nationally, there is a blackout in the Cleveland area.

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HIS DADDY IS BEST—Jack Nicklaus carries his 4-year-old son, Gary, off 18th green after shooting a second-round 68.

Reds Slice Two Leads By Defeating Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds blew a three-run lead with two out in the ninth inning last night and then scored three times in the 10th to defeat the slumping St. Louis Cardinals, 7-5.

The loss cut the Cardinals' lead in the National League Eastern division to 3 1/2 games over the idle Montreal Expos. The Reds, closing in on Los Angeles in the race for the wild card.

West, have won four in a row and 19 of their last 24 starts to trail by 1 1/2 games.

Lou Brock of the Cards greeted relief pitcher Tom Hall with a three-run homer, his fifth of the season, to send the game into extra innings.

Phil Niekro opened the Cincinnati 10th against Orlando Pena with a double and scored on Tony Perez's single. Johnny Bench tripled Perez home and scored on Bobby Tolan's sacrifice fly. Ted Simmons homered in the Cards' half of the 10th.

At Los Angeles, Bill Robinson and Greg Louganis slugged solo homers to support Ken Brett's seven-hit pitching at Philadelphia beat the Dodgers, 3-1. A disappointed crowd of 50,557 watched the Phils slice Los Angeles' National League West lead.

Bill Robinson led off the fourth with his 18th homer, off lower A Downing. Brett, delegated to bullpen duty early in the year, made that run stand up until the Dodgers tied the score in the sixth.

At Chicago, Lee May's bases-loaded single in the seventh inning triggered a three-run home run rally that carried the Astros to a 4-1 triumph over Chicago and placed the Cubs with their seventh consecutive loss. For the second straight day Ken Forsch recorded a save while the victory went to Larry Dierker—his first of the year.

At New York, Gene Tenace fouled a three-run homer in the fourth inning and then touched off another three-run rally by doubling in the sixth to pace Oakland to a 7-3 victory over the Yankees before an old-timers day crowd of 46,293. It was Tenace's 20th homer of the season. Vida Blue went the distance, allowing seven hits, as he gained his 12th victory of the season against several losses.

At Kansas City, Earl Williams smashed a two-run homer and Tommy Davis lined a two-run triple, providing Baltimore with a four-run third inning and a 10-6 victory over the Royals. The victory allowed the Orioles to salvage the final game of the series and stay 1 1/2 games behind Detroit in the American League East.

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Pittsburgh Powered By Stargell Defeats Braves, Trails by Three

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Hot-hitting Willie Stargell and Richie Zisk backed the eight-hit pitching of Bob Moose today as the Pittsburgh Pirates snapped the Atlanta Braves' six-game winning streak with a 5-3 victory.

Stargell, hitting safely in his 12th straight game—a team high this season—drove in two runs with a triple and double and scored twice. Zisk, batting .476 since the All-Star break, had two singles and drove in one run.

Moose's won-lost record is now 7-10. The Pirates scored in the second when Stargell walked, moved to second on a single by Zisk, to third on a wild pitch and scored on Del Mar's sacrifice fly.

The victory, combined with St. Louis' loss, put the Pirates three games out of first in the National League East.

Reds 7, Cards 5. At St. Louis, doubles by Bobby Tolan and Pete Rose sparked a five-run second inning for Cincinnati as the Reds beat St. Louis, 7-3. For the Cardinals' seventh straight loss. Don Gullett allowed six hits as he won his fifth game in a row, raising his record to 14-8. The Reds have won 33 of their last 43 games. The Cardinals' losing streak matches their worst of the year, in mid-April, when their record dropped to 1-12.

Expos 2, Padres 0. Montreal, with rookie right-hander Steve Rogers and ace reliever Mike Marshall combining on a four-hitter, moved to within 2 1/2 games of first place in the National League East by winning in San Diego, 2-0, in the first game of their twinbill.

Giants 4, Mets 1. At San Francisco, Tito Fuentes drove in all the runs with a homer and double and Ron Bryant pitched a six-hitter for his 17th victory in leading the Giants to a 4-1 triumph over the New York Mets.

Astros 3, Cubs 2. Doug Rader's ground ball to short with the bases loaded in the eighth inning scored Jimmy Wynn with the winning run to five Houston's 3-2 victory in Chicago and a sweep of the three-game series. The loss was the eighth in a row for the fading Cubs, who have lost 18 of their last 33 contests.

A's 13, Yankees 12. Overcoming an 11-5 deficit with six runs in the seventh and two in the eighth, Oakland scored a 13-12 road victory over the New York Yankees and moved to within a game of the West Division-leading Kansas City Royals.

The Yankees had knocked Ken Holtzman and Paul Splittorff for 11 runs and 15 hits in six innings when Jim Ray Hart led off the ninth with a solo homer for New York.

Red Sox 14, Angels 8. At Boston, Danny Carter and Carlton Fisk clubbed back-to-back home runs as the Red Sox scored four runs in the fifth inning and went on to beat Oakland, 14-8. Carter, replacing third baseman Rico Petrocelli, who is out with a sore elbow, also hit two singles, scored four times and drove in four runs.

Orioles 10, Royals 6. At Kansas City, Earl Williams smashed a two-run homer and Tommy Davis lined a two-run triple, providing Baltimore with a four-run third inning and a 10-6 victory over the Royals. The victory allowed the Orioles to salvage the final game of the series and stay 1 1/2 games behind Detroit in the American League East.

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The Big Man Casts Shadow Over Stadium

Ruth Legend: Separate Style

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT)—The big man with the big bat wasn't there yesterday. But in the House That Ruth Built, the shadow that Ruth cast fell across the noise and nostalgia of the New York Yankees' annual old-timers reunion.

It was 25 years to the week that Babe Ruth had died, and ood the legend was being pursued across the American landscape by another man with a bat. And people talked about them, compared them, and argued about them, as people have been doing since Henry Aaron began reviving the symbol behind the legend of Babe Ruth: the home run.

Aaron was in Pittsburgh yesterday with the Atlanta Braves while the old Yankees gathered in the Bronx. But the two men held center stage. Ruth still astride the baseball scene, Aaron closing in on his career record of 714 home runs.

They were as different as two men could be. Ruth, born in the 19th century, Aaron in the 20th. Ruth white, Aaron black. Ruth from the North, Aaron from the South. Ruth an extrovert, Aaron an introvert. Yes, Ruth left-handed, Aaron right-handed.

Ruth hit his home runs mainly in the 1920s following World War I when the major leagues—still segregated—needed to recapture public interest after the World Series scandal of 1919. Aaron has hit his home runs in the 1960s following World War II when the major leagues—fully integrated—needed to recapture public interest during a sporting revolution that ranged from tourism and television to pro football.

Money Player. They had one critical thing in common, though: The ability to hit a baseball over a fence, and they did it more than 1,400 times in 20,000 times at bat a generation apart. An ability that carried both from modesty to money. Ruth earned close to a million dollars in baseball salary in 1920, and another \$1 million outside. Aaron, in his 20th season, is making \$300,000 a year in salary alone.

The reunion yesterday was the 27th held at Yankee Stadium to awaken the memories of the Yankee era in baseball, and probably the last before Aaron breaks the record. But in the House That Ruth Built, the shadow that Ruth cast across the generations was still there and the legend was still going strong.

"He made the salaries possible," said Oscar Roettger, who was a rookie pitcher in 1923 when Ruth opened Yankee Stadium by hitting a home run against the Boston Red Sox. "He made them possible because of what he did, and to the ballplayers that may still be his greatest memory."

Up to \$50,000. He made big money during the inflation of the twenties and bigger money during the Depression of the thirties. But when he started with Baltimore in the International League in 1914, he was paid only \$600, sky-rocketing up the scale afterward in the best Horatio

Alger fashion, earning \$80,000—his top salary—in 1930.

The last three home runs he hit were tape-measure shots in Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, one week before he retired at the age of 40 in 1935. Later he coached the Brooklyn Dodgers for half a season, played golf against Ty Cobb for \$100,000 relief and became part of the lore of World War II when Japanese intendants charged United States Marines yelling, "To hell with Babe Ruth."

"I hardly knew my parents," George Herman Ruth reflected once. "I spent most of the first seven years of my life living over my father's saloon at 426 West Camden Street, Baltimore. On June 13, 1902, when I was 7 years old, my father and mother placed me in St. Mary's Industrial School in Baltimore. It has since been called an orphanage and a reform school. It was, in fact, a training school for orphans, incorrigibles, delinquents, boys whose homes had been broken by divorce, runaways picked up on the streets and children of poor parents who had no other means of providing an education for them."

"I was listed as an incorrigible, and I guess I was. I chewed tobacco when I was 7, not that I enjoyed it especially, but from my observation around the saloon it seemed the normal thing to do."

"I was released from St. Mary's in July, 1902, but my parents returned me there in November. My people moved to a new neighborhood just before Christmas and I was released to them again. This time I stayed out until 1904, but then they put me back in again and I was not released until 1908. Shortly after my mother died, I was returned to St. Mary's by my father once more. He took me back home in 1911 and returned me in 1912."

"I stayed in school, planning to be a tailor and shirtmaker, until Feb. 27, 1914. The last item on my record was a single sentence, written in the flowing hand of one of my

teachers. It read: 'He is going to join the Baltimore baseball team.'"

He joined the Baltimore team on the International League because Brother Benedict recommended him to Jack Dunn, who owned the Orioles. Dunn gave him a tryout as a pitcher and outfielder, then sold him to manager to the Boston Red Sox for \$2,000. The Red Sox turned him out to Providence, then recalled him late in the American League season for good.

A Slow Start. Ruth pushed four times that September as a 19-year-old in the big leagues, won twice, but once, and in 10 times as bat hit a single and double—but no home runs. Then in 1915, he won 18 games, lost eight and in 94 times at bat hit four home runs.

In 1916, he hit three home runs in 138 trips to the plate but also reached a peak as a pitcher, winning 23 games, losing 12 and beating the Brooklyn Dodgers in 18 innings in that World Series 3-1. A year later, the Red Sox turned him out to Providence, then recalled him late in the American League season for good.

Then in 1918, the general manager of the Red Sox, Edward G. Barrow, made the giant stride. He began to play his 20-game winner in the outfield—and Ruth responded with 11 home runs, tying Tilly Walker for the league lead and hitting three more than anybody in the National League. He also won 13 games and lost seven as a pitcher, took two more in the World Series against the Chicago Cubs and strung together 29 2-3 scoreless innings in a row for a record that stood until Whitey Ford broke it 43 years later.

After that, home runs. In 1919, Ruth whacked a record total of 29 to 111 games as an outfielder. Though he still managed to win nine times in 17 games as a pitcher. But the bankrupt Boston franchise sold him to New York—to pay the bills—and the legend flourished.

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The Babe Ruth swing.

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